Amneemente and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—" Julius Casar."

KAGLE THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—" Pique."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.

PARK THEATER.—" Crucible."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.— Variety.

UNION SQUARK THEATER.—" Hose Michel."

WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Home."

COLOSSEUM.—" Siege of Paris."
CHICKEUNG HALL.—Concert. Von Bülow.
CHICKEUNG FIRE HOLY TRINITY.—4: Organ Concert.
BYRINWAY HALL.—Lecture. Prof. R. A. Proctor.
UNITY CHAPEL.—Lecture. Prentice Mulford.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS - 6th Page - 4th, 5th and 6th columns.
BANKING HOUSIS AND BANKERS - 9th Page - 2d column.
HOARD AND ROOMS - 6th Page - 4th column.
BUSINESS CHANGES - 6th Page - 4th column.
COPARTNEISHIP NOTICES - 6th Page - 2d column.
COPARTNEISHIP NOTICES - 9th Page - 4th column.
DENTISHER - 6th Page - 4th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES - 9th Page - 3d and 4th columns.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS - 9th Page - 4th, 5th, 6th columns.

Gth columns.

EUROPEAN HOTELS-9th Page—5th and 6th columns.

FINANCIAL—9th Page—1st and 2d columns.

FURNITURE—6th Page—3d column.

IDLIP WANTED—6th Page—6th column.

IOS DERA—9th Page—6th column.

INSIRCCTION—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.

LEGIURES AND MEETINGS—6th Fage—6th column.

LEGIURES AND MEETINGS—6th Page—6th column. LEGIURES AND MEETINGS—6th Page—6th column.

LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANYELS—6th Page—4th column.

MARBLEAGLS AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS—7th Page—6th column; 10th Page—6th column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-6th Page-6th column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—6th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—6th Page—3d column;

COUNTIX—6th Page—3d column.

SALES BY AUCTION—6th Page—3d column.

SAVINGS BANKS—9th Page—2d and 3d columns.

STULATIONS WANTED—MALES—6th Page—4th and 5th columns; FEMALES—6th Page—5th and 6th columns.

STECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th columns.

STECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th columns.

STEAMERS, OCEAN 7th Page-6th column. TEACHERS-6th Pace-2d column.
To Let-City Profesty-6th Page-3d column; Brook-Lys-6th Page-3d column; Country-5th Page-3d

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Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and single copies of The Tribune may always be obtained at all the above offices.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British bondholders of the Erie Railway approved the reconstruction scheme. === The leaders of the Spanish Constitutional party issued an election address. —— American fresh meat was sold in London. —— Lord Lytton was appointed Viceroy of India. - The Austrian Government regarded the American note on Cuban affairs with unconcern.

Domestic .- In the State Legislature Judge Robertson was made President pro tem. of the Senate, and Gen. Husted Speaker of the House; Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer and Gen. Husted made short speeches; Senator Woodin offered a bill to repeal the Grey Nuns act. - Five more jurors were secured for the trial of George D. Lord, making ten in all. The Grand Jury at Bridgeton, N. J. were charged in reference to the Landis-Carruth affair. === Several canal boats were sunk at Albany by the ice breaking up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Intercollegiate Literary Association held its annual contests in Oratory at the Academy of Music, and the awards on the competitions in Essay writing, Greek and Mathematics were announced. The Rowing Association of American Colleges selected Saratoga as the place of this year's regatta. Efforts are making by the Brooklyn Demo-erats to form a new Democratic General Committee. — The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held, === Gold, 11258, 11258, 11268. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88 810

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts city, vesterday, the day was clear and cold; thermometer, 26°, 27°, 24°,

American farmers have reason to be pleased ut the success attained in conveying fresh meat in good condition from this country to London. Great Britain evidently needs all they can send her, since complaints of the high price of meat were common in London last year.

Russia is feeling keenly the need of greater demand for her surplus wheat. Great Britain is her principal customer, but we are rapidly supplanting all foreign competitors in that market. Accordingly there is great financial distress at Odessa, where hopes were entertained so lately of a prosperous season.

By the withdrawal of the remaining lawsuits of Mr. Bowen against The Eagle, some of the side issues of the great scandal are effectually cleared away. Until the meeting of the Mutual Council there is a fair prospect of a respite from being obliged to hear what the good people of Brooklyn think of each

The hand of economy has fallen heavily on the Health Department, and reduction of salaries and of force is the necessary result. At least one valuable man, Dr. Elisha Harris, is thus thrown out of office. After such contraction, the work of the Department will of course be far less effective, and there seems reason to fear that it will be inadequate to meet the needs of the city

Most of the important points are at last decided concerning the College Regatta. By Harvard's conclusion to join in it this year but not hereafter, Yale is left alone at present in her secession. From none of the English colleges have definite acceptances of the invitation yet been received, and Trinity declines. Saratoga was selected as the place by a large majority of the Rowing Association; and considering the known advantages to be had there, the choice must be considered wise.

Spain it now appears learned secretly the contents of the American note, and promptly tried to counteract its influence by representthe European monarchs has proved effectual with the Austrian Government, which is disposed to treat our complaint with indifference, and not even to give it a reply. This seems not even to do so any more), but the committees not be say to both organizations of the there do not one the square inch.—(Cincinnati Commerciat (Ind.)

We wish simply to say to both organizations of the the square inch.—(Cincinnati Commerciat (Ind.)

We wish simply to say to both organizations at home. When they are turned out on the insance and criminals; has allusions to the square inch.—(Cincinnati Commerciat (Ind.)

We wish simply to say to both organizations at home. When they are turned out on the insance as statesman and a estition, be death of the first class as a statesman and a citizen, be world in the first class as a statesman and a citizen, be death or a thorne. There is no well when the square inch.—(Cincinnati (Ind.)

We wish simply to say to the square inch.—(Ci ing that our proposals tended to prolong the

Cuba, and has troubles enough at home. portion of his message which will be most Moreover it is not her policy to encourage rebellion anywhere.

A trace of one of Thomassen's diabolical plots found on the Celtic, the theory being that a ernmental consumption. During the war the being filled with dynamite and clockwork, instead of bags of shot, because "W. K. Thomas," who shipped it, could not insure it as \$3,000 in specie. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance in this whole affair is the view taken by German lawyers, that if Thomassen had survived his attempt at suicide he could only first duty of peace was to replace the wasted have been lightly punished under existing laws, though he caused the death of 128 persons.

Gov. Hartranft's message contrasts in a striking array of figures the reduction of the debt of Pennsylvania and the immense increase of the debts of her cities. Politicians may regard it as somewhat ungrateful that he exposes so breadly the corrupt performances of the Rings that control Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; but if Gov. Hartranft really means reform in that quarter, and will put his shoulders to the wheel, the suffering citizens will welcome their new ally. The message is very outspoken on the subject of repressing riot and lawlessness in the mining districts, and makes among other suggestions the excellent one that a court of arbitration be ap- taxation moreover tends to create "a governpointed to settle disputes between workmen and employers.

The second intercollegiate literary contest was a great advance upon the first. That consisted solely of contests in oratory and essays; this year, in addition to these, there were also contests in Greek and mathematics. The examinations were thorough, and were conducted by men of the highest attainments in each branch of learning. The oratorical contests embraced nearly double as many colleges as last year, and exhibited better work. The Association were enabled to offer the prizes in Greek through the renewed munificence of Mrs. Astor, and it must be a peculiar pleasure to this lady that her first prize was carried off, after a fair competition with chosen representatives of eight colleges, by one of her own sex. The other prizes were made up from the generous contributions of Mrs. John Taylor Johnston and a few other friends of the Association, and from the funds raised by the students themselves. There seems to be no further doubt as to the widening interest in the Association and its establishment upon a permanent basis.

On the whole the Legislature has organized well. .The Senate had a good Lieutenant-Governor, and has been wise enough to choose a good temporary President. The House gains again a Speaker of experience and common sense, and the contrast in both respects with last year will be refreshing. Speaker Husted will have need of all his tact to organize the Committees so as to prevent his party from serving itself too much to render good service to the State. On the other hand, he will be in equal danger from the jobbers, who nearly always contrive in the cast of committees to secure for themselves the best stands for business, No man has so large a personal interest in guarding against both dangers as Mr. Husted himself. His last two years of service at Albany have greatly advanced him in pepular esteem, and if he can pilot his party through the dangers of this session he will have made good his standing as one of its most efficient leaders, and probably secured larger fields for work in the future.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The message of Gov. Tilden is a business-

issues and incumbering its statements, arguments, and suggestions with no ill-timed rhetbeen effected in the public expenditures, although on both subjects he says all that was publicanism, it is perhaps too soon yet to deneedful. He gives the proper information upon | cide. But the Governor seems to have struck the various branches of the State administration; makes a number of suggestions, some of them very valuable; and then proceeds to colder and partly cloudy weather, - In this discuss at length the vital subjects that belong to our future-economy and financial reform. This part of his message touches the politics of the Union; and it is the most practical and useful part of the whole paper. The chapters relating to merely local affairs may be briefly summarized. At the close of the last fiscal year, Sept. 30, the debt of the State, deducting available assets of the sinking fund, was \$14,767,304,-less by nearly two and three quarter millions than in 1874. The application of the sums appropriated from taxes now in course of collection would still further reduce the debt by about \$4,000,000. The appropriations of 1875 were reduced two and a half millions below the taxes of 1874, and there is a surplus of over a million (caused by an increase in the valuation after the rate of taxation had been fixed) applicable to the expenditures of the coming year. For 1876 the Governor believes that the taxes can be reduced to one-half the taxes of 1874.-or \$7,863,741 this year against \$15,727,482 two years ago and \$14,206,680 last year. The means by which this enormous saving can be effected are pointed out in the message; and a careful inquiry is recommended into the management of the prisons, the saltworks, quarantine, and other notorious sources of expense. Even when we have reduced the taxes for State purposes from \$16,000,000 to \$8,000,000, "three of the eight millions "remaining are or ought to be for exceptional "expenditures," namely, the last installment of the bounty debt, deficiencies in the canal sinking fund, &c., which will not be required after this year; so that in 1877 we shall have a reserve fund for improving the main trunk of the canals and finishing public buildings. The expenditures on the canals last year were nearly as great as ever, the reductions effected at the last session not going into effect until the 30th of September. The receipts from tolls have been nearly a million less than in 1874. To secure the proper administration of the canals in future, the Governor recommends a thorough investigation of their financial condition, a radical reform in the system of man- Col. William S. King, who was lately looked agement, and strict economy in repairs and improvements. As for the past, he promises

complicated and difficult.

the proceedings in the courts are likely to be

widely read and most earnestly discussed. He surveys first the prevalent depression in business, and he finds its cause not only in overspeculation and over-trading, but primarily in to blow up steamers is believed to have been the waste of national capital by excessive govbox brought here by that vessel only failed of aggregate wealth of the country was "impaired to the extent of probably two thousand millions "of dollars by a governmental consumption 'exceeding the whole net income of the people, to say nothing of the destruction of property, industries, and productive capacities, incident to military operations." The capital. The first means to that end was a prompt reduction of the governmental expenditure. But here, eleven years after the war, the taxes are four times what they were in 1860. Then taxation, federal and local, was \$1 90 per head; now it is \$18 91. The government consumes every year a larger share of the national earnings than the whole people are able to save in prosperous years for all new investments; and to "nore than European burdens," we have conjoined "an ignorance and incompetency in dealing with them which is peculiarly our "own." The pecuniary sacrifices of the people are not measured by the receipts into the treasury, but they are enormously aggravated by unskillful methods of collection. Excessive "mental class," which fosters jobs and corruption, has already become a great power in the elections, and threatens us with still more se-

rious evils. One other great cause of our commercial misfortunes is to be found in the impoverishment of the South. That is a region five times as large as the British Isles. It produces four-tenths of our exported commodities (specie excepted), and the most important raw materials of our domestic manufactures. It is our best market, and the source of an immense part of our commercial transactions. Yet that region has been completely paralyzed by ignorant and corrupt government and enormous taxation. The burden of the taxes has in some cases confiscated the entire income of property; and long after the system of administration became abhorred by all in-telligent and virtuous people it was "maintained by the favor and patronage of the Federal Government, by the moral coercion of its prestige, by the standing menace and occasional exercise of its military power." This is plainer speech than we are accustomed to hear in the message of a Governor of New-York; but it is the exact truth, and it is fitly

told. Finally the Governor comes to the considerproposed for our national misfortunes, and he attacks the inflation theory with a vigor believe that the sober sense of the community desires it. "The temper which new predom-"inates among the people revolts at financial "quackery. It is no longer susceptible to flattering illusions which have exploded amid "the wrecks of individual fortunes and private "prosperity. It is excessively incredulous. It of these sound measures is resumption.

These are topics in which the State of Newmore nearly than any question of local adthe key-note.

A HIGH-TONED "BANQUET."

They had a rather remarkable demonstration the other night at St. Paul, Minn. The newspapers of that city are quite lively with accounts of it. It was of a social, and from ome allusions in the speeches, we should judge a convivial character, and was accompanied by a "banquet," the bill of fare for which is printed in full in the local press and described as a "voluminous menu," as indeed it was, covering a wide range of victmals, from the "Domestic Goose" to "Tomato Catsup," and offering among other temptations in a mixed tongue, "Fillets of "Beef Sauté aux Champignons" and "Salad "de Pomme de Terre." The occasion itself is described in the head lines of the reports as A Union of Hearts and Clasping of Hands between St. Paul and Minneapolis. One in "Interest, One in Hope, One in Destiny;" further, as an "Ovation tendered to Gov. and there is "Cordial Reciprocity of Feeling between the Founders of 'Metropolis;" and as a "Sumptuous Banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel." Passing from the stately and somewhat tropical head lines to the calmer and more presaic flow of the text, we gather that this was an "ovation" tendered by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul to Gov. Pillsbury and the may be engaged in an altereation such as most Board of Trade of Minneapolis in token of of our city readers have listened to more than reconciliation and friendship, there having once. After a brisk interchange of personal been heretofore a sort of rivalry between the two cities. An hour having been spent "in going through the voluminous menu," the remainder of the evening was devoted to what called "Mental Relaxation." This consisted of twenty regular toasts and as many responses, followed by a great number of volunteer sentiments and speeches.

Glancing over the report of these speeches one cannot help being struck with a prevailing tone in favor of official integrity. There were Governors and ex-Governors, Senators, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, Mayors, Aldermen, Councilmen, and for at the expense of the General Government. He also is a member of Congress. Mr. S. C. that civil and criminal actions against the Gale, in responding to the toast to the Minne-Ring shall be pressed; but he warns us that apolis Board of Trade, said: "I nothe proceedings in the courts are likely to be "tice that word of ill-omen, 'officials,' in the " sentiment you have just read; and I am afraid

"were mostly made up before I took my seat "-and therefore I stole nothing whatever." Gen. Sibley, responding to the toast to the ex- or be put into a jacket, or forbidden to attend Governors, rejoiced "that no man called to fill State has trailed his official robes in the dust by prostituting the authority conferred on "him to purposes of private gain," and added that "some of our sister States were mind enough left to be at large, would not "not so fortunate in their selections." Mr. O. the same rule hold? We will suppose, for C. Merriman said: "Unfortunately, I am an instance, a man of homicidal propensities office-holder-I am the Mayor of Minneapolis; but I never stole anything. It is a sad thought that when a man acknowledges that he was Mayor of Minneapolis he must judgment and most of the other faculties may Alex. Ramsey said: "The ex-Governors of felonious violence by a dread of the conse-'Minnesota are certainly a credit to the State. | quences. If he knows or suspects that after "The liveliest men in this assembly are the 'ex-Governors; they will put all the rest of 'you under the table if you do not look out." Mayor Maxfield of St. Paul said: "Mayors least he is less likely to go on. We have used seemed to be looked upon as thieves, and for illustration the extreme penalty; but sup-"any man who would serve as Mayor of St. pose this mad-minded person only knows "Paul for the salary he received must neces- that for homicide he will certainly be sarily be a thief." This was all in a spirit of locked up for life, in quarters not playfulness, of course. And yet there are people very comfortable. Is it to be supposed that so unreasonable as to maintain that this sort of | this knowledge will have no restraining influbadinage, this making free with such epithets | ence over him? And if not, is it not clearly as "thief," and this familiar discourse about stealing, as though it was a good thing to joke a prisoner is found not guilty by reason of about, does not betoken a proper sensitiveness upon questions of public and private ture of the aberration, to pass such order as honor, nor indicate a healthy moral tone.

One of the regular toasts was: Our Delegation in Congress In order that the great vall which is being constructed to fence back the waters f the Mississippl at Minneapolis may be a big dam, the appropriation must be dam big.

To this Col. Wm. S. King, member of Congress, late Postmaster of the House of Representatives, and not long ago temporary resident of Canada while the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House was engaged searching for him, responded. He is reported as follows:

He said that if there was a straggling missionary or clergyman in St. Paul, he would commend to him the sentiment of that toast. Notwithstanding the want of religious training of Minneapolis and St. Paul, nothing can induce us to refuse an appropriation. We here in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and throughout the State, are indebted in a great measure to Congressional appropriations for all we are. Our agriculture, our schools, the navigation of our rivers, see greatly owing to the generous appropriations from Congress, and to the efforts of our Congressional delegations.

Of this speech, and of the sentiment to which it was in response, much might be said. It seems hardly necessary, though. All these proceedings carry their own comment. But suppose any person to fead the account of them who believes that a man's integrity and honor should no more be made a jest of than ation of the false remedies which have been a woman's virtue; or suppose some stranger studying our institutions should read the Hon. Mr. King's toast and speech and be told that and ingenuity that will extort the admiration this was part of the regular programme of an even of his political opponents. He shows how entertainment in honor of the Governor of a vain are the fancies of those who believe that great State, and that the festivities were paran issue of more paper money would give even ticipated in and apparently enjoyed by the a temporary stimulus to trade, or that under representative men of the State, who had held the present circumstances it could result in its highest offices-what would be his impresanything except general disaster. Nor does he sion concerning the tone and character of our

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSANE.

The recent murder in a hotel of this city, with the subsequent intimation that the mur-"demands sound measures, such as commend derer was not of right mind, has only strength-"themselves to the judgment of the best in- ened our conviction of the necessity as well "lects and the best experience." And the first as justice of revising our methods of dealing with "insane" violence. The verdict of "Not Guilty by reason of Insanity" has been so York has a greater interest than any other often repeated that it is now confidently anticipart of the Union. They touch her welfare pated and jestingly received. Where so much is left to the discretion of juries, the rule of ministration-more nearly than canal frauds, law is necessarily loose and elastic; and whenlike document, wasting no words on fictitious or municipal problems-and it was proper that ever there is for any reason a disposition to the Governor should dwell upon them as he acquir, the theory of lunaey is the most conhas done with all possible earnestness. In the venient possible. In most cases of homicide orie. It is strongly marked by the Governor's task of bringing the country back to sound seeming to lack a decided malice prepensewell known shrewdness and sagacity, yet it is principles of government and finance, it should that is, in all cases coming within the defiprobably not exactly what the politicians ex- be the privilege of New-York to lead the way. nition of manslaughter - there is usually pected of him. He does not dwell at length Whether Gov. Tilden's party is disposed to an exhibition of sudden rage analogous to the upon the Canal Reform or the saving that has been effected in the public expenditures, alsenses when he did this thing which was both wicked and foolish." The answer to this is that no great crimes are committed by any one in a condition of perfect intellectual rectitude. No doubt one who in a gust of frenzy commits murder is, pro hac vice, crazy; but the law holds him responsible for that neglect control his passion in the past which has finally made it his master. All criminal law is based upon the right of society to require selfdiscipline of its members. It presupposes that at some time in his life at least the wrongdoer has been a moral agent, and that it is his own fault if he has fallen into an unconscion-

able condition. The frequency of the plea of insanity in criminal trials is one of the results of an overbroad and mischievously loose generalization. There is no man who may not fall into mental error, for the strongest minded is sometimes mistaken, and even incapable of recognizing the mistake when it is pointed out. Now, one who is in the confirmed habit, through his own neglect, of becoming exceeding angry, and of assaulting the object of his anger, may know Pillsbury," at which "The Representative that in doing so he is doing wrong; and Men of the Twin Cities exchange greetings;" yet he may not please to hold his murderous hand, and he may please to run the risk of the scaffold rather than be balked of his revenge. Apparently irrational, within his own limits he reasons perfectly, however rapidly. He weighs his own life against the great revenge for which he has such a stomach. He makes up his mind and he strikes. Down upon the docks two carmen abuse one of them leaps from his vehicle and, with some extemporized weapon, fractures the skull of his antagonist. Is the murderer under such circumstances sane? Philosophically, no: legally, yes. He knows well enough that he may be hung at the Tombs for what he is doing; he has often threatened to kill, "though "he should be stretched for it;" but in his ways of life he has not been in the habit of computing consequences, or of not doing what he wished to do for fear of penalties; and more than all, he has seen a great many murderers escape. If he is angry enough, he goes on with his murder and is hung; if he is not angry enough, he commits a simple assault, and gets sixty days on the Island; but to say that he is not to be hung nor imprisoned be cause he has an ill-regulated mind, is simply to repeal the whole criminal code.

Another great mistake under which juries constantly decide is to take it for granted that

self-control. A troublesome lunatic is told that unless he keeps quiet he shall have no dinner, the next dance or concert, and immediately the high position of Chief Magistrate of the he begins to restrain his limbs or his voice. Such a method is used successfully with those who are so decidedly mad as to be locked up; but if they were only partially deranged, with which have thus far exhibited themselves in no overt acts. It must be admitted that as to these he is not precisely sane; but memory and accompany the statement with the assertion sufficiently remain, and he is still quite in a that he did not steal." Ex-Gov. and Senator condition to be deterred from committing the mortal deed his mental obliquity may be pleaded in its defense, he will go on; but if he is sure that he will be hung for killing, at the duty of the administrators of justice, where insanity, upon a full investigation of the nawill imply that the prisoner was either sufficiently guilty to be punished at least by imprisonment, or else will secure society by a perpetual custody of his person? This is the way to deal with the mischievous and absurd theory of Temporary Insanity, which has become the opprobrium of our tribunals. Nobody who sets up that he was so crazed should ever be trusted at large again; and when Temporary Insanity means Imprisonment for Life we are very sure that cases of that malady will be-

APPRENTICESHIP.

come less frequent.

We referred the other day to an account by an eminent physician of the manner in which doctors are manufactured by the medical colleges at the rate of thousands per annum, turned out to prey upon society, with neither knowledge, experience, nor even honest purpose. We might have enlarged the statement to include young men and women who have not even been meanifactured by any such training mill for any useful purpose whatever, but who rush into the professions, the arts, the trades, resolved to win not only a living out of them, but distinction, success, and pubhe respect. New-York and Philadelphia swarm with half-grown boys from the country and inland towns, each of whom means to die as rich a man as Astor or Girard, and whose sole skill or knowledge appears to be an aptitude in copying the dress and manner of the Bowery 'gent," while the Bar here and elsewhere is crowded with young men shuffled through examination by the grace of an influential friend, and who mean to use their profession to push them as ward politicians. The gate to success and money-making

which is the most popular and attacked with the most sanguine ambition, however, is that of literature. The editor of a magazine or newspaper must have nerves of steel if he be not wearied out with the importunity of "college graduates of fine literary taste," who feel themselves competent to fill any position in his office at a moment's warning, from that of proof-reader to his own. Back of these come a pressing crowd of women, widows who must feed their children or see them starve, young girls, wives with invalid or drunken husbands, downright adventurers, none of whom can earn money by teaching, sewing, or any other head or hand-craft, and therefore take to the pen as "the one business "which requires no training." Nothing can be more pitiable than the appeals of these people, nothing more sanguine than their hopes. Their need is desperate; their talent, they have been assured by friends, is indisputable. Nobody unconnected with the pub- says, the "punishment of the manufacturers of begin shing business in some way can know how deplorably large this class is in the cities. They write, write, flood the tables of editors with poems, tales, essays, which come back to them or disappear in the waste-paper basket. We have known a young woman come to one of the seaboard cities from a village in a Southern State, and for three years struggle against hunger, need of every sort, writing steadily, without one gleam of success. Such pluck and endurance would have told in any other pursuit; but the woman was ignorant of grammar, English literature, everything in fact but belief in her own "genius," Nor is the case an extreme one. In art the case is almost as bad. Pictures, studies in oil and crayon, are offered in the market by men and women who apparently do not know the first rules of art. Just as one "career" after another is opened by which money can be made, there will follow the same crowd of needy aspirants who mean to conquer success withut knowledge, skill, or any kind of training.

They have their side of the story too. They ire hungry and ill-clothed; they have as much natural ability as men who sit snugly inside the gates at which they knock; and it may be as much information. What then is lacking? Apprenticeship and hard work. The fable of the winged horse who flew to the dizzy hights of fame was long ago exploded; nobody believes in it but schoolboys. The horse who wins the race, whatever his strain of blood, has been long and carefully trained and has worked hard in every muscle. No lad, whatever his ability, can come to New-York and earn distinction or money without work, and that hard, steady work in the line he chooses. No lad is such a fool as to undertake to build a house who had never handled trowel or hammer, and a woman knows that she must learn to boil and bake before she can prepare the simplest dinner. Art, literature, music, journalism, are not more easily conquered than carpentery or cookery. These sentences, we know, are platitudes to

very intelligent reader. But for lack of knowing just these platitudes thousands of men and women are wasting their lives and small means in utterly hopeless effort. They answer that they have no time for 'prenticeships. They must have money or starve. After a year or two of disappointment they clutch eagerly at the lowest of bastard success, paint daubs for auctions, write unsavory illpaid matter for flash publications. Easy as is the descent into that hell, to come out of it is mpossible.

There is but one remedy for this miserable condition of affairs. Let boys and girlsespecially girls-be thoroughly taught one

which to keep the wolf from the door. Make them teachers, artists, seamstresses, musicians, painters on china, typesetters, engraverswhat you choose. But make them real skilled workers, and not sham pretenders, hopeful, unable, and good for nothing.

PERSONAL.

The next edition of Mr. Tennyson's works is to be annotated with explanations of all the of

The Unitarians are discussing, according to The Springfield Republican, what they will do with \$100,000 left them by Mr. Winn of Woburn, for the promotion of their form of Christianity. Dr. Bellows augress the spread of Unitarian literature, the putting the Unitarian Review on a permanent footing, or founding a full pro-feasorship of ecclesiastical history at Cambridge, to be riled during his life by Dr. Hedge, and a successor mean-time to be put in training.

Mrs. Lincoln is living with her brother-inlaw's family at Springfield, Ill., and continues to improve in health. On Christmas day she presented the Hoa. Jesse V. Dubois with a cane which was presented to President Lincoln by Dr. Rodman of Kentucky. It is of ash, and is ornamented with a gold bead, upon which engraved the following: "Cut from the birth-place of A. Lincola, and presented by Dr. J. H. Rodman of La Rie County, Kentucky."

A correspondent sends the following reminiscence; When Congressman Lamar was returning home at the close of the session of Congress in 1860 a home at the crose of the session of Congress in 1860 a newsloy on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad insisted that he should purchase a book he repeatedly offered him. Annoyed by his perfuncity and anxhous to be rid of him. Mr. Lamar said to him, with a wave of his hand, "Oh, pshaw! don't bother me so. I wrote the book." Quick as thought the little fellow answered, "Ah! now I know. That's what makes it so darned hard to sell."

Two Arctic expeditions are promised already for this year. The British Admiralty have made arrangements with Mr. Allen Young to communicate with the entrance of Smith's Sound next Summer, in with the entraice of Smith's Sound hext Summer, in hope of obtaining some information of the proceedings of the absent explorers. A Russian capitalist has sub-scribed 25,000 roubles toward the cost of starting Prof. Nordenskjoid on another true to the extreme horth for the purpose of ascertaining if there is a direct communi-cation between Behring's Bay and the seas north of Russia.

A correspondent from Carlisle, Penn., writes as follows: "Ex-Speaker Blaine has been spending the New-Year's season with his relatives in Carlisle, a town with which his family was identified from its foundation 150 years ago. The town was originally settled exclusively by Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and Mr. Blaine's great-great-grandfather was among the Mr. Blaine's great-great-grandfather was among the earliest. The house is still standing in good preservation in which his great-grandfather lived, and in which his grandfather and his father were born. On Sanday the grandfather and his father were born. On Sanday the ex-Speaker attended service in the old some Presbyterian Church, built over a century ago, and to which his face-flow were among the chief contributors. He was accompanied by his son, a young collegian from Yule, and the young man represents the sixth seneration of Blaines that have worshiped in the venerable of Presbyterian church. The ex-speaker's great-grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine, was a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and for the last three years of the struggle was Commissary-General of the Army."

Speaker Kerr's health has been the subject

Speaker Kerr's health has been the subject of a good deal of conflicting talk recently, and hence the following statement in the Washington dispatches to The Indianapolis Journal is of interest: "The reports being sent out about Speaker Kerr's health are greatly exaggerated. His health seems as good now as it has for several years past. No one familiar with the immense mental labor and physical strain imposed upon the Speaker of the House believes Mr. Kerr possesses sufficient animal force to guccessfully and continuously preside; but all reports that he is now suffering from prostration are untrue. To-day he drove out with a friend, and this evening was enloying the good weather by lounging about Willard's Hotel with friends. It is evident Mr. Kerr himself has a sense of his physical inability for the discharge of the deduced his other, and is providing to husband his resources as much as possible. He has abundened the room occupied by Mr. Blain, below the hall of the House, and is having fitted up the room occupied by the Committee on Post-Offices, which is just across the lebby from the Speaker's chair. Tapproximity of the room to the hall of the House will call the Speak r to frequently call substitutes to the the Speaker of the House believes Mr. Kerr possesses proximity of the room to the ball of the House will cautely the Speak r to frequently call substitutes to the chair while he retires for rest."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Secretary Bristow's Presidential stock connues its steady and rapid rise. The same cannot be said of any of his opponents.

Congressman Lamar is said to feel sure of his election to the Senate by seven votes. His latest op-ponent is Gen. J. Z. George, an ex-Confederate.

There is pathos as well as "cheek" in this paragraph from the Chicago Inter-Ocean: "We have never intentionally placed any obstruction in the way of President Grant or Secretary Eristow in their efforts to destroy the Whisky Bing; and we will aid them in their labors to that end to the extent of our power."

Church taxation is not popular in Pittsburgh, vidently, for The Presbyterian Banner of that city says: "If the Republican party, under the leadership of Grant. or any other man, proposes to enter a compaign on the platform of taxing Christian churches out of existence and heathenizing our public schools, it will be buried under an avalanche hotter and heavier than ever real of into the Alpine valleys."

The sudden appearance of a counterfeit five cent piece manufactory in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus is a laughable comment on the inflation teachings of the Ohio Democracy. As The Cincinnali Commercial nickels in the penitentiary ought to be severe. Their tempt to increase the volume of hard money is in deflar so of the Democratic principles of Gov. Allen, Sain Cary and The Enquirer."

There will be little dissent from this position of The Philadelphia Times: "Mr. Rondall and bit committee of course understand that the bunglook is the opening that must be stopped, though it is just as well to save at the spigot also. We like most of the reductions proposed in the consular and diplomatic bill, especially the consolidation of consulates and the reduction of the South American missions. But we are not quite sure that we like cutting down the salaries of the Ministers of the first and second classes. If it is necessary to keep up these missions, they ought to be kept up creditable, and an American Minister at London, Paris, or Berlin an hardly live on an sulary now."

Mr. Henry C. Carey gives this as his opinion of Secretary Bristow's financial policy as set forth in the recent report: "That of all the contrivances we have and since the first adoption of the McCullech policy for subjugation of the workingman to the will of ployer, and of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the erehant to the absolute will of the money-lender, it is the one entitled to take precedence as the most injurious and the most certain to prove effective. As described by Mr. Lincoln, and as it really was under his administration, our Government was one of the people, by the people, and for the people.' And hence the wonderful power that was manifested throughout the war. Since the promulgation of the McCalleeh manifesto, in the Admuna of 1865, it has been a Government of the money-lender, and for the money-lender, and for the money-lender, and hence the extraordinary and hourly-increasing weakness that is now so clearly manifest."

The Western Democrats are talking loudly now about contesting the next National Convention Thus The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The West will claim and get the next President, and he will be a Demo crat. But the denizens of the forests, the dwellers among the Western wildnesses, are a magnaning among the people. They are willing to concede something to the East. It is not unlikely that the Vice-Presidency will be East. It is the East if they can agree upon a candidate. Offered to the East if the East who are seized of ability Massachusetts can furnish several names-and Massa chusetts is fond of holding offices. There is the Hen George S. Hillard. He is not an office-seeker, but he would fill almost any public place creditably. Mr. Hillard should not be overlooked. Then there are Gov. aston and John Quincy Adams. The latter was several times willing to be Governor, and headed the Democratic tate ticket several successive years, and served with ability in the Massachusetts Legislature. Besides, he is an Adams, and San. Bowles and Haistead might be per-sanced to support him. There are several other gentle-men in that State alone who might worthily take the second place on the tleket. Who will put one of them in the pool? We are disposed to be generous."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky wants to be the mocratic candidate for Vice-Presiden't be.—[Cieveland Piain Dealer (De

In Ohio politics, what is called the Pope's big toe plays an important part. In national pointes, however, just now, the Pope's toe cannot compare with Bristow in importance.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.) It is asserted that Blaine has had an eye on

the Presidency for four years. That may all be a fact, but it is also a fact that Grant has had two eyes on it for longer period of time.—[Pittsburgh Post (Dem.) The zeal shown by the Democrats in defending our dreadfully imperiled free schools is equal to that of the most devout Kepublicans. They sit down on the Pope's big too with a pressure of a thousand pounds to the square inch.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)